

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents six points including background, statements of problem, objectives of the research, significance of the research, definition of key terms, and organization of writings.

#### 1.1 Background

Movie is one of media to reflect the social life. There are many interaction and communication in the society. Language has a power in daily life as a media of communication and it is interesting to be discussed, because language can be used in many sectors and indirectly can influence the hearers by verbal and non-verbal communication. Verbal and non-verbal communications are also used in the movie. The speech act event certainly will be separated from a movie. Because movie is one of media in reflected the social life, there must be so many utterances in the dialogue between characters. In this research, the researcher tried to found out some example of speech act in the movie. According to Cuddon:

Movie have served a number of purposes and assumed a number of roles in the development of twentieth century culture. From the birth movie, movies documented events, personalities and places, providing not only invaluable sources of information to scholars but a sense of how things looked and left. Also from the first, movies have played tricks on our imagination. (1998, p. 25).

The researcher wants to analyze the expressive speech act especially in the movie. It means that language can be used as a tool to build feeling or thinking about something so it can influence the hearers for what it is said by the speaker. Then, language is also as sign of someone's personality for his or her life. Therefore, language has very important role for human being.

There are many ways to represent language in daily life, such as speech. Speech is a formal talk which someone gives to audience and it has purposes to give advice, to describe something and to guide the audience as hearers. Thus, language as medium in speech has been viewed as a way of thought, a system of

expression that mediates the transfer of thought from one person to another. Dealing with this, the researcher tries to conduct pragmatics analysis on the language use in speech. The researcher choose Forrest Gump movie to analyze the expressive speech act. Besides, the movie is very interesting, the researcher also purposes to show that expressive speech act are used in conversation or dialogue in the movie.

Forrest Gump is a simple man with a low I.Q. but good intentions. He is running through childhood with his best and only friend Jenny. His 'mama' teaches him the ways of life and leaves him to choose his destiny. Forrest joins the army for service in Vietnam, finding new friends called Dan and Bubba, he wins medals, creates a famous shrimp fishing fleet, inspires people to jog, starts a ping-pong craze, creates the smiley, writes bumper stickers and songs, donates to people and meets the president several times. However, this is all irrelevant to Forrest who can only think of his childhood sweetheart Jenny Curran, who has messed up her life. Although in the end all he wants to prove is that anyone can love anyone.

Meanwhile, language in speech act itself is called as perlocutionary act. It is a speech act, as viewed at the level of its psychological consequences, such as persuading, convincing, scaring, enlightening, inspiring or otherwise getting someone to do or realize something. In line with Austin's statement (1962:101) that "saying something will often or even normally, produce certain consequential effect".

Related to the background above, the researcher takes some previous studies to compare and also as a references for this research. The researcher only has some previous studies that are identical with the ways of analyzing the data. First previous studies is from Fitria (2015), his research entitled Analysis of Speech Act in Doraemon "Stand By Me" Movie is focused on general speech act and the functions of speech acts. This research has many utterances which indicate kind of speech acts and its function. Second is from Sychandone (2015), she is also focused on analyzes speech act. Her research entitled The Analysis of Speech

Act Used in “Elysium” Movie Script; describe the speech acts form of the utterance among the character in “Elysium movie script. Third is previous study was written by Yuwartatik (2013) the entitled An Analysis of Speech Acts in Dialogues of the Novel “The Black Cat” by John Milne. In her thesis, Yuwartatik only focused on analysis in illocutionary act and perlocutionary acts in dialogues of the novel “The Black Cat” by John Milne. In this case Yuwartatik use library study based on. The data collecting method used is documentation. In addition, she used the Searle’s theory to analyze the illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. The research questions of Yuwartatik research are: (1) what types of illocutionary act are found in dialogues of “The Black Cat?” (2) What is the impact of perlocutionary act in the dialogues of “The Black Cat”. In her research, Yuwartatik found two result of the study. The first result contains the types of illocutionary acts: (1) Assertive (2) Commissive (3) Directives (4) Expressive (5) Declarative. The fourth previous study was written by Ningrum (2013) the entitled An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Found in Selected Spoken Slogan on Television’s Advertisements. In her research, she focused on the analysis of illocutionary acts. In her research, Ningrum used qualitative research design. She also used content analysis technique to analyze the data. In this study, she stated three kinds of research problem; (1) what types of illocutionary act are found in selected spoken slogan on television’s advertisement? (2) What is the most dominant of illocutionary act found in selected spoken slogan on television’s advertisement? (3) What is the meaning of illocutionary act found in selected spoken slogan on television’s advertisement? In her study, Ningrum stated three kinds of research problem; (1) To know about types of illocutionary act found in selected spoken slogan on television’s advertisement (2) To know about the most dominant illocutionary act found in selected spoken slogan on television’s advertisement (3) To define about the meaning of illocutionary act found in selected spoken slogan on television’s advertisement. In her research, Ningrum found illocutionary act; declaration (declaring), representatives (affirming, informing, stating, concluding, believing, asserting, illustrating, promoting, motivating), expressive (praising), directives (advising, commanding, suggesting,

illustrating, motivating, recommending), commissive (promising, offering, serving, inviting, persuading, promoting), and the dominant illocutionary acts are representatives and commissive. The fifth previous study conducted by Pradipta Wulan Utami, describe of the types of expressive speech act of judges' *Narrative in X-Factor Indonesia* Talent Show on Rajawali Citra Televisi Indonesia (RCTI) and types of politeness strategic are used to realize the expressive narratives of the X-Factor Indonesia judges. The researcher found the most dominant speech act used by the X-Factor Indonesia judges is expressive praising. It is 18 (72%) narratives from 25 narratives. Both of previous studies above have similarities and differences with this research. In the research of Analysis of Speech Act in Doraemon "Stand By Me" Movie by Tira Nur Fitria analyzed the general of speech acts in the Doraemon "Stand By Me" Movie. And then, in The Analysis of Speech Act Used in "Elysium" Movie Script research by Nokthavivanh Sychandone is focused on two main form of speech acts; directness and literalness. Directness is about the syntactical form and the literalness about the meaning appropriate or not with the utterance, An Analysis of Speech Act in The Dialogues of The Novel "The Black Cat" by Yuwartatik is focus the expressive speech act that was found by researcher are welcoming, thanking, praising, and blaming. The writer will focus on assertion, questions and commands types on the movie. An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Found in Selected Spoken Slogan on Television's Advertisements by Ningrum is focused on the analysis of illocutionary acts and then types of expressive speech act of judges' Narrative in X-Factor Indonesia Talent Show on Rajawali Citra Televisi Indonesia (RCTI) by Pradipta Wulan Utami is focus on the analysis expressive speech act.

Finally, based on the background above, this research will concern on analyzing lexical meaning and contextual meaning. This paper will be entitled as "Expressives Speech Act in Forrest Gump's Movie Script". That is the point that has charmed the researcher to do this research.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

Forest Gump movie tells about a man named Forest Gump who has a low IQ. Forest Gump is someone who is less open in conveying the feelings he feels, but he conveys the feeling he feels by action. The researcher intends to analyze the types and functions of speech act in Forest Gump's Movie to the viewers. Therefore, the researcher formulates the problems into two questions, as follows:

1. What kinds of expressive speech act are there in Forrest Gump movie script?
2. What are the purposes of expressing speech act in Forrest Gump movie script?

## 1.3 Research Objective

The objectives of this research are related to the problems that have been stated above and aiming to answer those questions, those are:

1. To identify kinds of expressive speech act in Forrest Gump Movie Script.
2. To analyze the purposes of expressing speech act in Forrest Gump Movie Script.

## 1.4 Research Significance

Theoretically, this research has a benefit for the reader and other researchers who learned about expressive speech acts. This research will be beneficial for the students of English Department who intend to learn about speech acts types and functions and their effects.

Practically, this research can be used for references for the next researcher who has similar research in expressive speech acts. For another reason, this research also used to complete the requisite to graduate from the college.

## 1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To prevent misinterpretation the terms that applied in this research, the researcher has the explanation on the terms that require to be explained are:

### 1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is closely related terms in language study. Pragmatics refers to meaning construction in specific interactional context, it also cite to the study of meaning in use or meaning in interaction (Stockwell, 2010, p. 10). In other words, at pragmatics we study about the meaning of the context between the speaker and the hearer and also the meaning of their communication. Pragmatics studies meaning in relation to speech situation (Leech, 1983, p. 6). In Yule words, with pragmatics, people can talk peoples intended meanings, their assumption, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they are speak (Yule, 1996, p. 4).

People learn language and it would be closely with two branches of language science, semantics and pragmatics. Both of that sciences concern at language but in different side. Semantics refers to the construction of meaning language, while pragmatics refers to meaning construction in specific interactional context. In other explanation, semantic study of word means and sentence meaning without any relation to context whereas pragmatics also means as the study of meaning use or meaning interaction (Stockwell, 2010, p. 11). Context is the thing that makes semantics and pragmatics different at their basic.

Furthermore, (Leech, 1983, p. 1) states that “Pragmatics tended to be treated as a rag-bag into which recalcitrant data could be conveniently stuffed, and where it could be equally conveniently forgotten.” Even he (1983, p. 1) adds that “we could understand the nature of language itself unless we understand pragmatics.” Another different view for knowing about pragmatic is Yule’s theory (1996, p. 1) states that there are four pragmatic meaning:

a. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning

It means that pragmatics study us language that necessarily involves the interpretation of what a people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how the speaker organizes what they want to say in accordance with whom they are talking to where, when, and under what a circumstance.

b. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning

This type has meaning that how the listeners can make inference about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. This is exploring how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated.

c. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said

This perspective then raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and unsaid. The basic answer is tied to the notion understanding of communicative intention whereby the expression contain what is asserted in the act of asserting such as different illocutionary act but it has same referring and predicting.

d. Pragmatics is study of the expression of relative distance

This type means about the utterance by virtue of distance. Closeness, whether it is the physical, social or conceptual, implies shared experience. On the assumption of how close or far the conversation determines a certain referring and predicating in the same words.

## 2. Speech Act

Speech act is defined as action performed via utterance and (Searle, 1979, p. 16) says speech act is the basic of minimal units of linguistic communication. Speech act is a pragmatic element that involves the speaker, listener or writer, and what is discussed. In its application speech acts are used by several disciplines. Pragmatic involves problem solving both from speaker and from hearer point of view. Hence, every speech contains speech act. Then speech acts are part of speech event such as conversation, lectures, radio interviews, broadcasts, marriage ceremonies and courtroom trials (Finegan, 1992, p. 305).

Therefore, speech act is the individualism of symptom that related to psychological human. According to (Chaer, 2010, p. 16) states that speech acts are individual symptoms, psychological in nature and their continuity is determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with certain situations. In speech acts more seen in the meaning or meaning of actions in his speech, while Tarigan (1990, p. 36) states that with regard to speech acts, each speech or a certain utterance contains certain aims and objectives. In other words, both parties, namely speakers and opponents say are involved in a purpose-oriented activity. In accordance with this statement, the instrument in this study refers to the theory of speech acts.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that speech acts are theories that examine the meaning of language based on speech relations with actions taken by speakers to their speech partners in communication. That is, new speech is meaningful if realized in real communication actions.

Following (Searle, 1979), (Yule, 1996, p. 53) says that “one general classification system lists five types of general functions performed by speech acts: declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives.”

1. Declaration. It is defining characteristic of this class that the successful performance of one of its members brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality; successful performance guarantees that



the proportional content correspond to the world, if I successful perform the act of nominating you as candidate, then you are the candidate; if I successfully perform the act of declaration a state of war, then war is on; if I successfully perform the act of marrying you, then you are married, Stated by Searle (1979: 12)

Declarations are those kinds of speech acts that change the world their utterance. As illustrate in the example below:

- a. Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife.
- b. Referee: You're out!
- c. Jury Foreman: We find the defendant guilty.

The speaker in the example above has to have a special instituonal role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately. In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words.

2. Representative are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statement of fact, assertiions, conclusions, and descriptions, as illustrated in the example below:

- a. The earth is flat.
- b. Chomsky didn't write about peanuts.
- c. It was a warm sunny day.

All the sentence above is examples of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is. In using a representative, the speaker makes words it the world of belief.

3. Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. As illustrated below:

- a. I'm really sorry!
- b. Congratulations!
- c. Oh, yes, great, mmmmm, ssahh!

Those all above, they can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience. In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world of feeling.

4. Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, suggestions, and can be positive or negative. In using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words via the hearer.

5. Commisives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express that the speaker intends. They are promises, threats, refusals, pledges, and they can be performed by the speaker alone, or by the speaker as a member of a group. In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words via the speaker.

### **3. Expressive Speech Act**

The speakers as human beings cannot be separated to speak what is felt. When they express who feels about the situation, they are using expressive speech. The category with which the present research is concerned is expressive speech acts. Based on Searle state (1979, p. 30) expressive is "to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content". This speech acts express the psychological attitude, or state in the speaker such as joy, sorrow, pleasure and like / dislike, Searle in Huang (2007:106-108). As the conclusion, the researcher finds utterance that contains the expressive function of speech act in the movie script. They are like, dislike, sorrow, pleasure and joy.

In this expressive act, the speakers commonly show their intention and expression through words in their utterances. Thus, this type occurs when a speaker express his or her psychological state to the listener. Besides that Yule's explanation (1996, p. 53) expressive are "those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels". In describing expressives, Clark too, refers to thanking, apologizing, congratulating and greeting (1996: 134). These are :

- Thanking, where the speaker expresses positive feelings to the addressee, who has done a service to the speaker.
- Apologizing, where an agent-speaker expresses negative feelings towards a patient-addressee to appease them.
- Congratulating, where the speaker has observed that the addressee has either benefitted from or carried out a positively valued event.
- Greeting, can be used in a situation like someone met the other for the first time for a long time. They are usually introducing yourself if meet someone for the first time or meet people every day we can use greeting by saying "hello" or "how are you" to other people. For example:

- a. I'm really sorry.
- b. Congratulation.

After that, Finnegan talks about the functional of this type (it is indicating the speaker psychological state or attitude) there are greetings, apologies, congratulations, condolences, and thanksgivings. This kind of expressions is also to express what we are going to says to others people. It meant that certain expressive acts were used.